

MCKINLEY AND THE OTHER CANDIDATES

TIDAL WAVE OF MCKINLEY FEELING

Enthusiasm Only Exemplified by That of the Blaine Hosts in 1876.

SKETCHES OF LEADING CANDIDATES

Facts and Figures of the Great Convention Hall and the Delegates Who Will Fill It—What McKinley Men Are Counting On—What Foraker Has to Say About the Platform.

St. Louis, June 13.—Not since the Blaine hosts swept down on Cincinnati in 1876 has a Republican national convention been so dominated by a single personality as will be the great gathering of Republican delegates that will formally open here next Tuesday and tomorrow the McKinley tidal wave. Those who have been studying the political sky say that the McKinley enthusiasm will sweep the convention like the cyclone that tore through the city the other day. The great outburst and sorrow that have overtaken the city would chill the enthusiasm of an ordinary convention, but so deep does the McKinley feeling seem to run that there is little expectation that the elegant signs of the recent disaster will be able to check its manifestation. It looks as if the city as well as the convention will be in the hands of the McKinley supporters.

The convention hall, which has cost \$70,000, has been especially built for the occasion in the big city hall block, within a short distance of the main depot, and but five minutes' car ride from the leading hotels. The building will cover more than an acre of ground. It looks like a great four-story marble building, with an extra story or canopy rising from its top in the shape of a huge roof. This canopy is made of iron and steel, and is raised by a system of pulleys and counterweights, giving the hall perfect light and ventilation. In addition to this, there is a series of ventilating fans. The sides of the hall have many windows, and there are more than one hundred exits and entrances. It is built entirely of wood, but a brigade of firemen will be constantly on hand with their engines standing by.

The hall will seat 12,000 persons. The Minneapolis convention hall had about 11,000 seats. There will be no seats in the hall. The seats will be arranged in the shape of a rectangular amphitheater. They will rise up on four sides of the square pit which forms the ground floor, and which is occupied by the delegates and the alternates. The floor and the lower bank of seats will seat about 8,000 people. The upper bank will seat 4,000. Three thousand five hundred admission tickets are to be given to the Business Men's League of St. Louis, through which the money for building the hall was secured. Each of the 918 delegates will have three tickets, and each of the alternates will have one. The best chance for visitors to the convention to get tickets will be through the delegates. There will be a band of 1,000 pieces in the hall, and these will also have badges and tickets.

Every indication points to an immense crowd at the convention, as already the badge and uniformed bachelors are arriving in battalions. Col. Richard C. Keene, of the national committee, and Senator Tom Watson, of Georgia, are expected to be at the convention. There will be at least 150,000 strangers in St. Louis at that time, and there is a probability that the McKinley men will be in the majority. There will be at least 20,000 from Missouri, 20,000 from Ohio, and 15,000 from Iowa. There will be 10,000 from Indiana, and a large delegation from Maine, and there will be 5,000 from New England to shout for Thomas B. Reed. About 2,000 men are expected from Chicago. New York will also send 2,000.

One feature of supreme importance to every visitor to St. Louis is its new railway station, which is the largest in the world and by far the most beautiful. Under its roof are three and a half miles of tracks. All engines are left outside, so that the interior is smokeless.

The Southern Hotel catches the most important personal and state headquarters. There will be found the headquarters of the delegations from Massachusetts, Illinois, New Hampshire, Maine, Minnesota, Colorado, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, and there will be the rooms of Gen. Alger of Michigan, Sheriff Pease of Chicago, J. H. Manly of Maine, Col. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, William McKinley of Ohio, Senator Allison of Iowa, Col. Mark Hanna of Ohio, and D. A. Lawrence of New York.

The Platters' Hotel is sheltering these delegations, among others: Pennsylvania, Indiana, Washington, California, Wisconsin, Kentucky, West Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Idaho, Montana, Tennessee, and Union Republican Club of Philadelphia. The delegates when seated will number 918, divided as follows: Alabama 22, Arkansas 18, California 18, Colorado 8, Connecticut 12, Delaware 6, Florida 8, Georgia 28, Idaho 6, Illinois 48, Indiana 30, Iowa 28, Kansas 20, Kentucky 26, Louisiana 16, Maine 12, Maryland 16, Massachusetts 20, Michigan 28, Minnesota 18, Mississippi 18, Missouri 34, Montana 6, Nebraska 18, Nevada 6, New Hampshire 8, New Jersey 20, New York 72, North Carolina 22, North Dakota 6, Ohio 46, Oregon 8, Pennsylvania 64, Rhode Island 8, South Carolina 18, South Dakota 8, Tennessee 24, Texas 30, Utah 6, Vermont 12, Virginia 24, Washington 8, West Virginia 12, Wisconsin 24, Wyoming 6, District of Columbia 2, Arizona 6, New Mexico 6, Oklahoma 6, Indian Territory 2, Alaska 1.

The number necessary to nominate will be 400. McKinley will have to fight the field. The only hope of the anti-McKinleyites lies in defeating his nomination on the first ballot. They think if they can do that a break will come to some dark horse. For the first time in many conventions, the candidates opposed to the leading man do not expect the lightning to strike them, they simply wish to defeat McKinley. Neither Allison, Reed, nor Morton, the leading opponents of McKinley, is said ready to look for the nomination. Each will be satisfied if he can do his share toward making a combination strong enough to defeat McKinley. Long before the first ballot the anti-McKinleyites will know their strength, as it will be hard to escape a test vote in the organization of the convention, in the making up of the com-

mittees and the handling of the question of contested delegates. The contests will be as follows: Alabama, 20; California, 4; Delaware, 6; Florida, 8; Georgia, 10; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 12; Mississippi, 18; New York, 12; North Carolina, 12; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 18; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 30; Virginia, 4; Arizona, 6. The contests will be as follows: California, 4; Delaware, 6; Florida, 8; Georgia, 10; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 12; Mississippi, 18; New York, 12; North Carolina, 12; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 18; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 30; Virginia, 4; Arizona, 6.

According to the present program fixed on by the leaders, Gov. Morton's name will be presented to the convention by Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Hastings will present Mr. Quay's name, ex-Gov. Foraker will nominate McKinley, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will speak for Mr. Reed, and Representative Henderson for Allison.

On the first ballot McKinley's ardent supporters declare he will have 850 votes. They give Reed 99, Morton 63, Quay 56, Allison 41, the rest being scattered or doubtful. The anti-delegate that McKinley will fall 40 below the 400 necessary to nominate, and like Blaine at Chicago, will eventually find his support melt away.

The best "line" on the probable platform is contained in a recent speech by Senator-elect J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, who will present McKinley's name. He said: "The Republican party is united. All its members agree on protection; they agree on reciprocity, and they practically agree on finance, and when the National Convention meets at St. Louis on June 16, it will declare its belief in high tariff, but will declare its opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until the same can be brought about through some international agreement or some other means that will neither advance nor depreciate any dollar of the United States, but maintain its face value all the world over."

William McKinley was born fifty-two years ago. When a lad of seventeen years, the war broke out. He went to the front as a private. He was mustered out as a major. After the war McKinley studied law and became a lawyer in Canton, O. He became prosecuting attorney of Stark county, and then entered politics. He was elected to Congress and served four terms. He has been governor of Ohio since his defeat in 1890. Major McKinley married Miss Ida Saxton in 1871. Their two children died in 1871. Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid for some years, and their social life has consequently been very quiet. Major McKinley lives in an unpretentious house in Canton.

Thomas Brackett Reed was born at Portland October 18, 1839; graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1860; studied law; was acting assistant paymaster, United States Navy, from April 19, 1864, to November 4, 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and commenced practice at Portland; was a member of the State house of representatives in 1868-69, and of the State senate in 1870, '71 and '72; was elected to the United States Senate in 1875, '76 and '77; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses as a Republican. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives December 2, 1889, and re-elected Speaker the next year. It is as Speaker of the House of Representatives that Reed has attained his fame and his widespread popularity. Though he was Speaker only two years he stamped his individuality indelibly upon the pages of the nation's history. He declared a member was present, though not voting, if he was in the hall. This expedient business and prevented the long delays of other sessions. Mr. Reed married a Portland girl twenty-four years ago. They have one child, a daughter, of nearly twenty. Mrs. Reed is a devoted wife for society, her home life at Portland or Washington is very quiet.

Gov. Levi P. Morton of New York, was born in 1824, and began his career as a clerk in a country store in Enfield, Mass.; proprietor of a store in Hanover, N. H.; salesman and partner in the dry goods firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co., of Boston, and head of the dry goods firm of Morton & Grinnell, of New York, and head of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., were the successive steps of his work. During the war his home failed, and he was promised for fifty cents on the dollar. Then he went into the banking business and made money. One day he gave a guarantee to his old creditors, who found under their plates a check for the balance due, with interest. Gov. Morton ran for Congress in the Eleventh New York District in 1878, and was elected. Garfield offered him a Cabinet position, which he declined, accepting later the post of minister to France. In 1888 he was elected Vice President, and in 1894 was elected governor of New York. He is the oldest of all the candidates. Gov. and Mrs. Morton have five children. Their country home is at Ellerslie-on-the-Hudson is a beautiful spot. The governor is many times a millionaire.

Senator M. S. Quay was born in Dillsburg, Pa., September 30, 1833. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar. In 1865 he was elected to the legislature. He was pushed about by the Camerons, whose enmity he had incurred, until he stood for State treasurer, and was elected by 40,000 majority. Then the feud was patched up and he was elected to the United States Senate in 1887, and re-elected in 1893. He is a great student and fond of classical literature. Senator Quay is rich, and owns one of the finest houses in Washington. He is a veteran of the war, and is happy when surrounded by his five children.

Senator William Boyd Allison was born in 1829 in Ohio. In 1852 he began the practice of law in Ashland, Ohio. In the first years of the war Allison was aide on the staff of Gov. Kirkwood. Iowa's war governor, and helped greatly in the work of recruiting and equipping troops, raising four regiments himself. In 1893 his Congressional district sent him to the House by a big majority. His intimate associates were here Hays and Garfield, who were elected for the first time that year. Representative Allison served in the Thirty-

second knowledge of the hotel program of the New York delegation that Martin had quarried would be opened in the lobby of the Ohio Southern Hotel, and the Big Four would remain throughout the fight at the same hotel.

In anticipation of a crowd which would tax the rooming capacity of the city many number of thirty citizens on the West Side have informed the hotel and information bureaus that they would accept rooms for convention week. Some of the prices which accompany the information have caused a little excitement in hotel circles. Rooms which advertised up to three weeks ago at \$20 a month have jumped to \$10 a day for convention week.

Those whose prices have staggered the committees have so far not been successful in renting their rooms. It has been discovered that the people who seek rooms in private families are not disposed to pay hotel rates. Where the prices exceed those of the second-class hotels the landlords very naturally are passed by.

Nobody is in a position now to give an estimate on the number of people who will be in St. Louis during the convention. The crowd from remote States will not, however, be nearly so large as was anticipated. The impression has gone abroad that the convention will simply be a gigantic McKinley ratification meeting, and whether the impression be true or false, it will have a most noticeable effect on the probable attendance. With three or four exceptions, rooms can now be rented at all the St. Louis hotels.

It is estimated by the McKinley boomers that from 6,000 to 8,000 people will come from Ohio. Iowa is expected to send 5,000 Allison voters. Missouri, Illinois and Ar-

Chicago, will have a special train with ten sleepers, which will be given quarters in the same locality. The Young Men's Blaine Club of Cincinnati, in twelve sleepers, are coming on a special over the Big Four, and the Cincinnati Lincoln Club, in ten sleeping cars, will arrive here over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. Both of these clubs will have quarters adjoining in the Twelfth-street yard. The Republican Club of Minneapolis, in ten cars, will arrive over the Wabash, as will also the Plattehead Club of Minneapolis, and space has been reserved for them in the same locality. The Dayton, Ohio, Club, in two sleepers, will come in over the Vandalla, and will be housed close to the Republican brethren from the Queen City.

The Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland, Ohio, will have ten sleepers and two private cars. They will come over the Big Four, and will have quarters in the Twenty-first street yard of the Terminal Association, just west of Union station. At the same place will be the Wabash private car, with Congressman Kirby of Ohio and party, also private car Mansfield, with E. C. Smith, co-receiver of the Central Vermont Road, and party, as well as the Cornell party, in a Big Four private car, from Scranton, Pa.

F. H. Goodyear, chairman of the board of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Road, and party will arrive in a private car over the Big Four, which will be stored in the Twenty-first street yard. The Burlington will have six special trains, the sleeping cars in which will be stored in their own yards here. They will be occupied by the Golden State Club of California, Kansas City McKinley Club, the delegation of St.

TO OUTWIT CONVENTION BOOMERS

If Hotel Furniture Is Damaged It Will Be Cheap Articles That Have Been Substituted.

CANVAS AND MATTING TO BE USED

New York's Big Four Have Rooms at Both the Planters and the Southern—No Estimate of the Crowd Can Yet Be Made—How the Railroad Officials Intend to Put Away Republican Specials.

First, Second, Third, Fourth Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts, eighteen delegates.

Tennessee—Sixth and Ninth Districts, four delegates.

Texas—Four delegates at-large and every one of the thirteen districts, thirty delegates.

Virginia—Second and third districts, four delegates.

Arizona—Six delegates at-large, six delegates.

Mr. Thompson is confident that the committee will recognize the claims of the McKinleyites as the regularly elected delegates.

WILL SLEEP IN CARS.

Whatever sleep a large number of politicians are to get during their convention, it will be in the railroad cars which bring them to this city. Arrangements have been made by the Terminal Association to store six passenger cars at different places in St. Louis during the latter part of this and all of next week. More than 200 of these coaches—old sleepers—will be converted into temporary hotels. Spaces are being reserved for them, and positions conducive to comfort and convenience have been selected. It has been decided by the terminal association to allow each of its twenty tenant lines the storage of ten occupied sleeping cars.

This arrangement will provide lodging places for at least 20,000 persons and will be within five minutes' walk of the convention hall—St. Louis Republic.

Railway Men Grieve.

The railways, if they had a voice, would vote for anything rather than a "sure thing" convention. Since the McKinley boom developed into a cyclone the transportation companies have seen the failure of hopes as fondly cherished as were those of the scores of "favorite sons" who have fallen "outside the brackets." Where they had hoped to carry thousands to the St. Louis convention, now, with chastened spirits, they estimate the number of the visitors they will take to the convention city in figures of three digits.

When first St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the Republican convention, railway companies began making contracts for the transportation of clubs and political bodies to that city. But all this was before the delegates were selected and instructed to vote for McKinley. Now that McKinley's nomination seems assured interest in the convention has been lost, and the clubs that were to attend to shout and yell for their favorite candidates have canceled their engagements, and will do their shouting at home.

The roads out of Chicago that will be affected most will be the Illinois Central, the Wabash and the Chicago and Alton. At all these offices the passenger agents are busy over the turn of affairs. The delegates must attend, but apart from them it is estimated that Chicago will not send more than 1,600 to St. Louis. Contrary to the outlook Assistant General Passenger Agent C. A. Kunkner of the Illinois Central said:

"The convention will be nothing more nor less than a ratification meeting. This is not what the people want. They wish to shout and cheer their favorite man, and they are not willing to spend a lot of money to go down there and see a man nominated by acclamation. We will put on special trains if the traffic demands it, but I do not expect any rush."

Robert Somerville, general passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton, and Frank A. Palmer, assistant general passenger agent of the Wabash, were of like opinion. The lower berth problem has been solved. Thus far it is only on paper, and the railroad company that adopts it will have to water the stock more than once before raising money enough to carry out the plan as suggested by W. H. Spiller, the inventor of the new sleeping car. Mr. Spiller, the agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at Galena, having been a victim of telegrams asking him to reserve a lower berth in the center of the car on the right hand side to work to invent a new car that should fill all wants. He sent his plan on to L. D. Heuser of the Michigan Central road yesterday, and Mr. Heuser is looking for capital with which to construct a car 375 feet long by 159 feet wide.—Chicago Record.

Object to Barroom Car.

The report that Mr. McKinley's managers will have attached to the train that will take them to St. Louis a barroom car has stirred up considerable gossip in the East and is a subject of general discussion in Chicago. Prominent businessmen and clergymen who were interviewed expressed the belief that Mr. McKinley would not think of permitting such a thing, while others thought it very unnecessary to expect a lot of politicians to go to a convention with nothing but ice water to keep up their enthusiasm. Some of the opinions are as follows:

The Rev. John W. Myers, Immanuel Baptist Church—"I certainly hope that there will be no barroom car attached to the train which is to take McKinley's friends to St. Louis. It would be no liquor votes and no doubt would alienate some temperance people. It would show a degradation and a degradation which the country would not admire in any company of men. Let them appear respectable on the journey, at least. A drunken car would hurt McKinley."

Mr. George Scott, of the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—"I don't think McKinley would allow such a car to be attached to the train that will take him to St. Louis. I can hardly believe there is any truth in the story. Before I express myself on the subject."

No Signs of It.

"Has he learned to ride the wheel yet?" "I don't think so. I've never seen any signs on his face."—Chicago Post.



The Auditorium Where the Republican Convention Will Be Held.

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James S. Clarkson.

Thomas C. Platt.

Chauncey I. Filley.

M. S. Quay.

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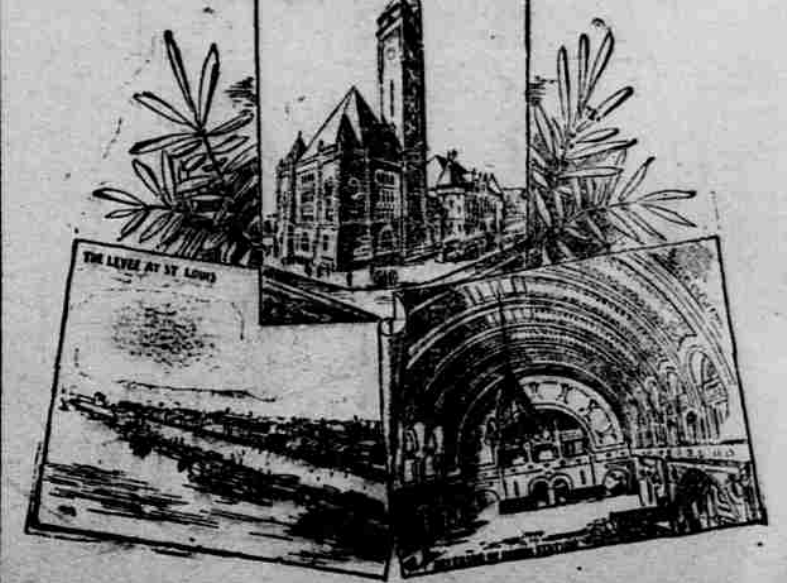
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